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(semiconductor adj wafer) and (information or data) and (magnetic adj film)	0

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☐ 1. Document ID: KR 2001095275 A, EP 1143777 A1, CN 1316775 A, JP 2001291981 A, NO 200101706 A, US 20010040790 A1

L2: Entry 1 of 26 File: DWPI Nov 3, 2001

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2002-149343
DERWENT-WEEK: 200223

TITLE: Radiator for semiconductor large-scale integrated circuit, has high frequency current suppressor of magnetic film having frequency between specified limits, which is attached to surface of semiconductor integrated circuit

Basic Abstract Text (1):
NOVELTY - A high frequency current suppressor of magnetic film is attached to upper and peripheral surface of semiconductor integrated circuit (5) in turn formed on circuit board (4). The magnetic film has frequency between several tens MHz to several GHz, for attenuating a high frequency current flowing through a radiator (1).

Basic Abstract Text (2):
USE - The radiator is used for electronic apparatus and data processing apparatus with electronic components mounted on them such as semiconductor active devices including random access memory (RAM), read only memory (ROM), a microprocessor, a central processing unit and image processor arithmetic logic unit, semiconductor integrated circuit device (IC) or semiconductor large-scale integrated circuit device (LSI).

Basic Abstract Text (7):
Semiconductor integrated circuit 5

Equivalent Abstract Text (1):
NOVELTY - A high frequency current suppressor of magnetic film is attached to upper and peripheral surface of semiconductor integrated circuit (5) in turn formed on circuit board (4). The magnetic film has frequency between several tens MHz to several GHz, for attenuating a high frequency current flowing through a radiator (1).

Equivalent Abstract Text (2):
USE - The radiator is used for electronic apparatus and data processing apparatus with electronic components mounted on them such as semiconductor active devices including random access memory (RAM), read only memory (ROM), a microprocessor, a central processing unit and image processor arithmetic logic unit, semiconductor integrated circuit device (IC) or semiconductor large-scale integrated circuit device (LSI).

Equivalent Abstract Text (7):
Semiconductor integrated circuit 5

Standard Title Terms (1):
RADIATOR SEMICONDUCTOR SCALE INTEGRATE CIRCUIT HIGH FREQUENCY CURRENT SUPPRESS MAGNETIC FILM FREQUENCY SPECIFIED LIMIT ATTACH SURFACE SEMICONDUCTOR INTEGRATE CIRCUIT

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 2. Document ID: JP 2001148112 A

L2: Entry 2 of 26 File: DWPI May 29, 2001

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2001-599685
DERWENT-WEEK: 200168

TITLE: Information recording and reproducing apparatus has magnetic recording medium comprising magnetic film and diamond-like carbon film containing hydrogen sequentially formed on substrate

Patent Assignee Terms (1):
SEMICONDUCTOR ENERGY LAB

Patent Assignee Terms (1):
SEMICONDUCTOR ENERGY LAB

Basic Abstract Text (1):
NOVELTY - The apparatus has a magnetic recording medium and a magnetic head. The magnetic recording medium has a substrate on which a magnetic film and a diamond-like carbon film containing hydrogen, of 50 nm or less thickness, are sequentially provided. The central line coverage roughness of the surface of magnetic recording medium is 30 nm or less.

Basic Abstract Text (2):
USE - Information recording and reproducing apparatus using magnetic recording medium such as audio tape, video tape, floppy disk and hard disk.

Basic Abstract Text (3):
ADVANTAGE - The magnetic property of recording medium is improved, since diamond-like carbon film is formed on the recording medium by chemical vapor deposition method. Since silicon is added to diamond-like carbon film formed on magnetic recording medium, the adhesive property with magnetic material is improved.

Standard Title Terms (1):
INFORMATION RECORD REPRODUCE APPARATUS MAGNETIC RECORD MEDIUM COMPRISE MAGNETIC FILM DIAMOND CARBON FILM CONTAIN HYDROGEN SEQUENCE FORMING SUBSTRATE

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 3. Document ID: JP 2000323700 A

L2: Entry 3 of 26 File: DWPI Nov 24, 2000

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2001-491250
DERWENT-WEEK: 200154

TITLE: Compound device for information processor has common wiring layer with magnetic device formation unit and semiconductor surface over which magneto-electronic conversion layer and semiconductor chip are mounted

Basic Abstract Text (1):
NOVELTY - A common wiring layer (32) and magnetic film (31) are formed on a substrate (30). The layer (32) is divided as magnetic device formation unit (32a) and semiconductor surface (32b). The magneto-electronic conversion layer is formed on magnetic device formation unit (32a) to form magnetic device (13) and a semiconductor chip (43) is mounted on semiconductor surface (32b) to form semiconductor device (14).

Basic Abstract Text (3):
USE - For use in information processor for decoding secret data.

Basic Abstract Text (4):
ADVANTAGE - The magnetic device and semiconductor device are integrated without degrading the reliability of the semiconductor device. External inaccurate access of the compound device is prevented more reliably.

Basic Abstract Text (7):
Magnetic device 13

Basic Abstract Text (8):
Semiconductor device 14

Basic Abstract Text (10):
Magnetic film layer 31

Basic Abstract Text (12):
Magnetic device formation unit 32a

Basic Abstract Text (13):
Semiconductor surface 32b

Basic Abstract Text (14):
Semiconductor chip 43

Standard Title Terms (1):
COMPOUND DEVICE INFORMATION PROCESSOR COMMON WIRE LAYER MAGNETIC DEVICE FORMATION UNIT SEMICONDUCTOR SURFACE MAGNETO ELECTRONIC CONVERT LAYER SEMICONDUCTOR CHIP MOUNT

☐ 4. Document ID: JP 2000322882 A

L2: Entry 4 of 26 File: DWPI Nov 24, 2000

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2001-491231
DERWENT-WEEK: 200154

TITLE: Decoder device positions magneto-electric domain next to semiconductor circuit module over common substrate and further shields both through closed-form magnetic envelope

Basic Abstract Text (1):
NOVELTY - The substrate (30) holds the autonomous semiconductor circuit module (41) and the magneto-electric domain (33) together, the step (30a) accommodating their thickness difference. The wiring layer (32) runs flush over both the modules. The package receives an additional magnetic film (31) directly above the wiring layer and is further shielded magnetically by magnets (25,26) within a magnetic envelope (27).

Basic Abstract Text (2):
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The magneto-electric domain receives recordable/erasable coded-data that is immediately destroyed when unauthorized tampering is attempted. The layout further ensures that no cross influences are experienced by these adjacent modules during their fabrication.

Basic Abstract Text (3):
USE - Decoder devices that function on the basis of pre-recorded magneto-electric data from part of various security/authentication measures and are frequently liable to unauthorized tampering/abuses.

Basic Abstract Text (5):
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the sectional view of decoder device with magnetic envelope around it.

Basic Abstract Text (7):
Magnetic envelope 27

Basic Abstract Text (10):
Magnetic film 31

Basic Abstract Text (13):
Semiconductor circuit module 41

Standard Title Terms (1):
DECODE DEVICE POSITION MAGNETO ELECTRIC DOMAIN SEMICONDUCTOR CIRCUIT MODULE COMMON SUBSTRATE SHIELD THROUGH CLOSE FORM MAGNETIC ENVELOPE

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 5. Document ID: KR 2000062832 A, JP 2000268336 A

L2: Entry 5 of 26 File: DWPI Oct 25, 2000

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-651636
DERWENT-WEEK: 200124

TITLE: Magnetic disk unit has electrical wirings that supplies recording current to magnetic recording element, and whose characteristic impedance is higher than maximum impedance of element

B asic Abstract Text (1):
NOVELTY - Electrical wirings (4-1-4-4) that connect a semiconductor IC device (2) and a magnetic head (1), supplies recording current to a magnetic recording element mounted on the magnetic head. The characteristic impedance of the electrical wirings is higher than the maximum impedance of the magnetic recording element.

Basic Abstract Text (2):
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The magnetic head inputs and outputs magnetic information to and from a magnetic recording medium which has a magnetic film formed on a substrate. A carriage holds an arm that holds a support member that mechanically supports the magnetic head. A spindle motor rotates the magnetic recording medium and a rotary actuator that drives the carriage.

Basic Abstract Text (3):
USE - For e.g. computer, information processor.

Basic Abstract Text (5):
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure is the conceptual diagram of the principal part of an insulated suspension in the magnetic disk unit.

Basic Abstract Text (6):
Magnetic head 1

Basic Abstract Text (7):
Semiconductor IC device 2

Standard Title Terms (1):
MAGNETIC DISC UNIT ELECTRIC WIRE SUPPLY RECORD CURRENT MAGNETIC RECORD ELEMENT CHARACTERISTIC IMPEDANCE HIGH MAXIMUM IMPEDANCE ELEMENT

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 6. Document ID: JP 2000119854 A

L2: Entry 6 of 26 File: DWPI Apr 25, 2000

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-359920
DERWENT-WEEK: 200119

TITLE: Protective coating for magnetic disc and tape, has diamond like carbon coating with predefined number of pin holes over resin substrate

Patent Assignee Terms (1):
SEMICONDUCTOR ENERGY LAB

Patent Assignee Terms (1):
SEMICONDUCTOR ENERGY LAB

Basic Abstract Text (2):
USE - For magnetic tapes and discs used in video equipment and other information equipment.

Basic Abstract Text (3):
ADVANTAGE - Tapes and discs of high recording density and highly durability can be produced due to protective diamond coat. As magnetic film and protecting layer are formed simultaneously, high productive yield is obtained.

Standard Title Terms (1):
PROTECT COATING MAGNETIC DISC TAPE DIAMOND CARBON COATING PREDEFINED NUMBER PIN HOLE RESIN SUBSTRATE

☐ 7. Document ID: JP 2000040220 A

L2: Entry 7 of 26 File: DWPI Feb 8, 2000

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-202211
DERWENT-WEEK: 200169

TITLE: Film forming system for magnetic recording media e.g. audio tape, floppy disk, video tape, has carbon film formed on magnetic film with specific value of central line average of roughness height of surface media

Patent Assignee Terms (1):
SEMICONDUCTOR ENERGY LAB

Patent Assignee Terms (1):
SEMICONDUCTOR ENERGY LAB

Basic Abstract Text (1):
NOVELTY - A magnetic film is formed on top of a board of the magnetic recording medium. A carbon film is formed on the magnetic film. The central line average of roughness height of surface of magnetic recording media is set to 30 nm or less.

Basic Abstract Text (2):
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The magnetic head records and regenerates information to and from magnetic recording media. The distance between magnetic film and magnetic head is set to 40 nm or less.

Basic Abstract Text (3):
USE - For magnetic recording media e.g. audio tape, floppy disk, video tape, hard disk of information recording and reproducing apparatus.

Basic Abstract Text (4):
ADVANTAGE - Improves magnetic properties and dependability of magnetic recording media by formation of carbon film.

Basic Abstract Text (5):
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING - The figure shows lamination structure of magnetic recording medium.

Standard Title Terms (1):
FILM FORMING SYSTEM MAGNETIC RECORD MEDIUM AUDIO TAPE FLOPPY DISC VIDEO TAPE CARBON FILM FORMING MAGNETIC FILM SPECIFIC VALUE CENTRAL LINE AVERAGE ROUGH HEIGHT SURFACE MEDIUM

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments KWIC | Drawi Desc | Image

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☐ 8. Document ID: JP 11296849 A

L2: Entry 8 of 26 File: DWPI Oct 29, 1999

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-042597
DERWENT-WEEK: 200036
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TITLE: Laminated structure of master hard disc - has projections formed by subjecting base to reactant ion or plasma etching process and magnetic film is formed over them

Basic Abstract Text (1):
NOVELTY - A silicon or silicon oxide film is formed on a macro molecular, semiconductor metallic or ceramic material base (6). Multiple projections (7) are formed by subjecting the base to reactant plasma or ion etching process. A magnetic thin film (8) is formed on the projection for recording the information signal.

Basic Abstract Text (2):
USE - For master hard disk used in magnetic recording/reproduction apparatus.

Standard Title Terms (1):
LAMINATE STRUCTURE MASTER HARD DISC PROJECT FORMING SUBJECT BASE REACT ION PLASMA ETCH PROCESS MAGNETIC FILM FORMING

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments KWIC | Drawi Desc | Image

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☐ 9. Document ID: RU 2124755 C1, WO 9852134 A2, AU 9880421 A

L2: Entry 9 of 26 File: DWPI Jan 10, 1999

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1999-009997
DERWENT-WEEK: 200019
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TITLE: Writing and reading of information - includes recording of coded information by application of ultra-thin magnetic field with protective coating and reading of information by measuring magnetic field components

Basic Abstract Text (1):
After application of a resistive mask to an information carrier, it is moved to a spraying system and, after cleaning in a vacuum, a layer of nickel is applied by thermal spraying at a rate of 1 angstrom per second. The thickness of the film is selected as 25-50 angstroms and is monitored using a quartz monitor. Coded information in the form of determined configuration of an ultra-thin magnetic film is recorded on the information carrier, I.e. plastic card.

Basic Abstract Text (2):
The resistive mask is then removed in acetone. To protect from unauthorised access to coded information, a protective optically opaque coating is applied to the ultra-thin magnetic film

and is of silver applied at a rate of 15 angstroms per second to a thickness of 300 angstroms. The reading sensitive element of a scanning SQUID magnetometer is in the form of a quantum interferometer of high temperature semiconductor material, YBa2Cu3O7 and measures the 3-dimensional distribution of the magnetic components of the field of the magnetic film at a distance not exceeding 200-300 mm from the surface.

Basic Abstract Text (3):
USE - Image recognition during secret application of information onto valuable papers, bank-notes, plastic cards etc.

Basic Abstract Text (4):
ADVANTAGE - Better recording reliability and elimination of unauthorised reading of information

Standard Title Terms (1):
WRITING READ INFORMATION RECORD CODE INFORMATION APPLY ULTRA THIN MAGNETIC FIELD PROTECT COATING READ INFORMATION MEASURE MAGNETIC FIELD COMPONENT

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 10. Document ID: US 5835227 A, JP 10260108 A

L2: Entry 10 of 26 File: DWPI Nov 10, 1998

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1999-009050
DERWENT-WEEK: 199903

TITLE: Partial coherence factor determining apparatus for lithography system - has laser step alignment system equipped with laser source and detector for measuring size of image projected on substrate and for generating corresponding signal

Basic Abstract Text (2):
A laser step alignment system equipped with laser source (30) and a detector (36) measures the size of the image projected on the substrate and outputs a signal corresponding to the measured size. A signal processor (38) determines the partial coherence factor by comparing the measured size of the projected image with the data stored in a memory (40).

Basic Abstract Text (3):
USE - In manufacturing semiconductor devices, liquid crystal display devices, magnetic film devices.

Basic Abstract Text (4):
ADVANTAGE - Does not require additional tool such as scanning electron microscope for determining partial coherence factor. Inhibits influence of astigmatism, field curvature, distortion and spherical aberration on measurement accuracy. Minimises line width variation in manufactured semiconductor device due to deviations in partial coherence factor. Determines deviations in partial coherence factor quickly, reliably and accurately.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 11. Document ID: JP 08315438 A, US 5717662 A

L2: Entry 11 of 26 File: DWPI Nov 29, 1996

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1997-070051
DERWENT-WEEK: 199707

TITLE: Information reproduction and recording using semiconductor laser - by using parallel sub-lattice magnetic moment of recording and reproduction layers which happens only when room temp. is more than reproduction layer compensation temp.

Basic Abstract Text (1):
The method involves laminating a recording layer consisting of magnetic film, and a reproduction layer on a substrate. The reproduction layer has a compensation temp. between a room temp. and its Curie temp.

Basic Abstract Text (2):
The reproduction and recording layers are coupled magnetostatically. At room temp., each sub-lattice magnetic moment of the recording and reproduction layers is in a reverse direction. When the temp. is more than the compensation temp. the moment is in parallel.

Equivalent Abstract Text (2):
The curie temp. of the interface layer is lower than that of the reproduction and recording layers. At room temp., the sub-lattice magnetic moment of an element of the recording and reproduction layers is laid-out in a direction by the exchange coupling. By the curie temp. of the interface layer, the sub-lattice magnetic moment of the same element is laid-out in a reverse direction by a magnetostatic coupling.

Standard Title Terms (1):
INFORMATION REPRODUCE RECORD SEMICONDUCTOR LASER PARALLEL SUB LATTICE MAGNETIC MOMENT RECORD REPRODUCE LAYER ROOM TEMPERATURE MORE REPRODUCE LAYER COMPENSATE TEMPERATURE

☐ 12. Document ID: RU 2066483 C1

L2: Entry 12 of 26 File: DWPI Sep 10, 1996

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1997-200858
DERWENT-WEEK: 199718

TITLE: Magnetoresistive memory cell - has permanent magnet rotating magnetisation in two magnetoresistive films in direction of constant field

Basic Abstract Text (1):
Cell has a permanent magnet on the reverse side of the silicon substrate, setting up a homogeneous magnetic field along the difficult to magnetise axis of the magnetoresistive films and whose magnitude is selected within the limits 0.2-0.5 of the magnetic films anisotropy field.

Basic Abstract Text (2):
USE/ADVANTAGE - Memory cell concerns computing esp. magnetic memories with random data selection. Cell reduces control currents for same dims., increasing data density by reducing dims. of semiconductor control circuits on same substrate, reduces technological difficulties and reduces power demand.

☐ 13. Document ID: EP 681338 A1, JP 08316549 A, CN 1121252 A, JP 10294507 A, US 5841611 A, US 6005798 A, US 6111782 A, JP 2001077442 A, US 6256222 B1

L2: Entry 13 of 26 File: DWPI Nov 8, 1995

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1995-375452

DERWENT-WEEK: 200176

TITLE: Magneto-resistance device - comprises hard magnetic film of good square feature and soft magnetic film sandwiching non-magnetic film

Basic Abstract Text (1):
Magneto-resistance device has a substrate and a multilayer structure of a hard magnetic film (I) and a soft magnetic film (II) sandwiching a non-magnetic film, a magnetisation curve of (I) having a good square feature and a direction of a magnetisation easy axis being in the direction of a field to be detected. The structure stacked a number of times. Magneto-resistance effect head has a substrate; the above multilayer structure; and a yoke for guiding a magnetic field signal from a magnetic medium to (II). Non-volatile memory comprises a magneto-resistive change portion formed of first and second magnetic film sandwiching a non-magnetic film; and conductive lines to allow recording and readout currents to produce fields affecting the magneto-resistive change portion, the first film being capable of inverting its magnetisation by the record current but not the readout current, the second film being capable of inverting its magnetisation by the readout current so that information is read out non-destructively. Amplifier has a similar structure, the first film having a magnetisation incapable of being inverted by a signal current flowing through a line, the second film having a magnetisation capable of being inverted by the flow of the signal current.

Basic Abstract Text (2):
ADVANTAGE - High-sensitivity devices and head can operated at weak magnetic fields and exhibit a large MR ratio; and the memory device and amplifier can perform non-destructive readout without use of any semiconductors.

Equivalent Abstract Text (1):
Magneto-resistance device has a substrate and a multilayer structure of a hard magnetic film (I) and a soft magnetic film (II) sandwiching a non-magnetic film, a magnetisation curve of (I) having a good square feature and a direction of a magnetisation easy axis being in the direction of a field to be detected. The structure stacked a number of times. Magneto-resistance effect head has a substrate; the above multilayer structure; and a yoke for guiding a magnetic field signal from a magnetic medium to (II). Non-volatile memory comprises a magneto-resistive change portion formed of first and second magnetic film sandwiching a non-magnetic film; and conductive lines to allow recording and readout currents to produce fields affecting the magneto-resistive change portion, the first film being capable of inverting its magnetisation by the record current but not the readout current, the second film being capable of inverting its magnetisation by the readout current so that information is read out non-destructively. Amplifier has a similar structure, the first film having a magnetisation incapable of being inverted by a signal current flowing through a line, the second film having a magnetisation capable of being inverted by the flow of the signal current.

Equivalent Abstract Text (2):
ADVANTAGE - High-sensitivity devices and head can operated at weak magnetic fields and exhibit a large MR ratio; and the memory device and amplifier can perform non-destructive readout without use of any semiconductors.

Equivalent Abstract Text (3):
Magneto-resistance device has a substrate and a multilayer structure of a hard magnetic film (I) and a soft magnetic film (II) sandwiching a non-magnetic film, a magnetisation curve of (I) having a good square feature and a direction of a magnetisation easy axis being in the direction of a field to be detected. The structure stacked a number of times. Magneto-resistance effect head has a substrate; the above multilayer structure; and a yoke for guiding a magnetic field signal from a magnetic medium to (II). Non-volatile memory comprises a magneto-resistive change portion formed of first and second magnetic film sandwiching a non-magnetic film; and conductive lines to allow recording and readout currents to produce fields affecting the magneto-resistive change portion, the first film being capable of inverting its magnetisation by the record current but not the readout current, the second film being capable of inverting its magnetisation by the readout current so that information is read out non-destructively. Amplifier has a similar structure, the first film having a magnetisation incapable of being inverted by a signal current flowing through a line, the second film having a magnetisation capable of being inverted by the flow of the signal current.

Equivalent Abstract Text (4):
ADVANTAGE - High-sensitivity devices and head can operated at weak magnetic fields and exhibit a large MR ratio; and the memory device and amplifier can perform non-destructive readout without use of any semiconductors.

Equivalent Abstract Text (5):
Magneto-resistance device has a substrate and a multilayer structure of a hard magnetic film (I) and a soft magnetic film (II) sandwiching a non-magnetic film, a magnetisation curve of (I) having a good square feature and a direction of a magnetisation easy axis being in the direction of a field to be detected. The structure stacked a number of times. Magneto-resistance effect head has a substrate; the above multilayer structure; and a yoke for guiding a magnetic field signal from a magnetic medium to (II). Non-volatile memory comprises a magneto-resistive change portion formed of first and second magnetic film sandwiching a non-magnetic film; and conductive lines to allow recording and readout currents to produce fields affecting the magneto-resistive change portion, the first film being capable of inverting its magnetisation by the record current but not the readout current, the second film being capable of inverting its magnetisation by the readout current so that information is read out non-destructively. Amplifier has a similar structure, the first film having a magnetisation incapable of being inverted by a signal current flowing through a line, the second film having a magnetisation capable of being inverted by the flow of the signal current.

Equivalent Abstract Text (6):
ADVANTAGE - High-sensitivity devices and head can operated at weak magnetic fields and exhibit a large MR ratio; and the memory device and amplifier can perform non-destructive readout without use of any semiconductors.

Equivalent Abstract Text (7):
Magneto-resistance device has a substrate and a multilayer structure of a hard magnetic film (I) and a soft magnetic film (II) sandwiching a non-magnetic film, a magnetisation curve of (I) having a good square feature and a direction of a magnetisation easy axis being in the direction of a field to be detected. The structure stacked a number of times. Magneto-resistance effect head has a substrate; the above multilayer structure; and a yoke for guiding a magnetic field signal from a magnetic medium to (II). Non-volatile memory comprises a magneto-resistive change portion formed of first and second magnetic film sandwiching a non-magnetic film; and conductive lines to allow recording and readout currents to produce fields affecting the magneto-resistive change portion, the first film being capable of inverting its magnetisation by the record current but not the readout current, the second film being capable of inverting its magnetisation by the readout current so that information is read out non-destructively. Amplifier has a similar structure, the first film having a magnetisation incapable of being inverted by a signal current flowing through a line, the second film having a magnetisation capable of being inverted by the flow of the signal current.

Equivalent Abstract Text (8):
ADVANTAGE - High-sensitivity devices and head can operated at weak magnetic fields and exhibit a large MR ratio; and the memory device and amplifier can perform non-destructive readout without use of any semiconductors.

Standard Title Terms (1):
MAGNETO RESISTANCE DEVICE COMPRISE HARD MAGNETIC FILM SQUARE FEATURE SOFT MAGNETIC FILM SANDWICH NON MAGNETIC FILM

☐ 14. Document ID: JP 3183364 B2, EP 593232 A2, EP 593232 A3, US 5485438 A, EP 593232 B1, DE 69322730 E

L2: Entry 14 of 26 File: DWPI Jul 9, 2001

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1994-128039
DERWENT-WEEK: 200140

TITLE: Optical recording and reproducing information method - stores information in parallel, having no invalid recording area, even when jumping tracks and information by single light beam

Basic Abstract Text (1):
The magneto-optical disc appts. uses a semiconductor laser array chip. Beams of light leaving the chip (17) are collimated by a lens (18). The collimated beam penetrates a polarising beam

splitter (19), where an anisotropic beam configuration is shaped. The shaped beams are imaged through an objective lens (20) in the form of four micro-beam spots on a magnetic film surface (22) of a magneto-optical disc (21) for optical modulation overwriting. An arrowhead (23) indicates a track direction on the disc.

Basic Abstract Text (2):
The beam spots on the disc, and light imaging points are imaged in the form of micro-beam spots on arbitrary adjacent track turns through the optical system. The light emitting point overwrites the track, and a second spot is used for verification. Another point corresponds to the over-write spot on the track, and there is a direct verify beam spot. The semiconductor laser array chip may be turned by a small angle to the track direction.

Basic Abstract Text (3):
USE - Optical information recording/reproduction in parallel on, or from, recording medium using several laser sources. Improves data transfer rate upto that of hard disc by multiplexing light beams.

Equivalent Abstract Text (1):
The magneto-optical disc appts. uses a semiconductor laser array chip. Beams of light leaving the chip (17) are collimated by a lens (18). The collimated beam penetrates a polarising beam splitter (19), where an anisotropic beam configuration is shaped. The shaped beams are imaged through an objective lens (20) in the form of four micro-beam spots on a magnetic film surface (22) of a magneto-optical disc (21) for optical modulation overwriting. An arrowhead (23) indicates a track direction on the disc.

Equivalent Abstract Text (2):
The beam spots on the disc, and light imaging points are imaged in the form of micro-beam spots on arbitrary adjacent track turns through the optical system. The light emitting point overwrites the track, and a second spot is used for verification. Another point corresponds to the over-write spot on the track, and there is a direct verify beam spot. The semiconductor laser array chip may be turned by a small angle to the track direction.

Equivalent Abstract Text (3):
USE - Optical information recording/reproduction in parallel on, or from, recording medium using several laser sources. Improves data transfer rate upto that of hard disc by multiplexing light beams.

Equivalent Abstract Text (4):
An optical information recording and/or reproducing method for recording or reproducing information in parallel from a first point to a second point on an optical information recording medium in which at least (N+1) track turns are provided between the first and second points on a helical track thereof, where N is an integer greater than or equal to two, using N light beams forming N beam spots via an optical system irradiating respectively N track turns adjacent to each other in the radial direction of the helical track, wherein said method comprises the steps of:

Equivalent Abstract Text (5):
recording or reproducing one portion of the information with the N beam spots from a third point between the first and second points to the second point;

Equivalent Abstract Text (7):
recording or reproducing the other portion of information not including the one portion of the information with the N beam spots from the first point to the third point.

Standard Title Terms (1):
OPTICAL RECORD REPRODUCE INFORMATION METHOD STORAGE INFORMATION PARALLEL NO INVALID RECORD AREA EVEN JUMP TRACK INFORMATION SINGLE LIGHT BEAM

☐ 15. Document ID: US 5072421 A

L2: Entry 15 of 26 File: DWPI Dec 10, 1991

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1992-007079
DERWENT-WEEK: 199201

TITLE: Bubble producing appts. in magnetic bubble memory mfr. - having laser light entering waveguide layer and being collimated, with HF AC passed to strip electrode to diffract light

Basic Abstract Text (1):
The memory has a magnetic film provided on the substrate including a recording medium capable of producing a recording carrier. A light waveguide layer is provided on the magnetic film or on that surface of the substrate which is opposite to a surface on which the magnetic film is present. Recording and reproduction of information are effected relative to the magnetic film by a light propagated through the light waveguide layer.

Basic Abstract Text (2):
The laser light emitted from a semiconductor laser (1) located at an end of the back of the magnetic memory (S) enters the light waveguide layer (16) and is collimated by a collimating Luneberg lens (2). By flowing a high-frequency alternating current to a strip electrode (3) and producing a static magnetic wave (4) in the waveguide layer the laser light emitted from the laser can be diffracted.

Standard Title Terms (1):
BUBBLE PRODUCE APPARATUS MAGNETIC BUBBLE MEMORY MANUFACTURE LASER LIGHT ENTER WAVEGUIDE LAYER COLLIMATE HF AC PASS STRIP ELECTRODE DIFFRACTED LIGHT

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 16. Document ID: JP 02161769 A, KR 9303557 B1, US 5023688 A

L2: Entry 16 of 26 File: DWPI Jun 21, 1990

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1990-234684
DERWENT-WEEK: 199031

TITLE: Transmission gate with MOSFET(s) in series - has MOSFET formation areas electrically insulated on substrate to minimise malfunction

Basic Abstract Text (1):
Magneto-optical recording system comprises laminated film contg. a transparent substrate and a magnetic film and the information is recorded on the film by modulation of intensity of laser beam irradiating on the media. A magnetic field generating mechanism is set on an optical head using the first beam at the same side of the head to erase information and then information is recorded by an optical head with the second beam without impressing external magnetic field. Both heads are set at same side of the media.

Equivalent Abstract Text (2):
The series circuit of the current paths of the p-channel FETs is connected in parallel to the series circuit of the current paths of the n-channel FETs. The p-channel FETs are formed in at least two n-type well regions, which is formed in the major surface region of a p-type semiconductor substrate at different locations separated from each other by predeterminedf distances.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 17. Document ID: NL 8901689 A, JP 02126445 A

L2: Entry 17 of 26 File: DWPI Feb 1, 1990

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1990-056452
DERWENT-WEEK: 199008

TITLE: Magneto-optical digital data storage medium - comprising substrate, dielectric layer of silicon nitride doped with titanium, chromium, copper, etc., and magnetic layer

Basic Abstract Text (1):
Magneto-optical storage medium comprising a substrate; a dielectric layer formed on the substrate, comprising silicon nitride and at least one element chosen from Ti, Cr, Cu, In, Sn, Pt and Sm; and a thin magnetic layer formed on the dielectric layer with an axis in which easy magnetisation takes place perpendicular to the surface of the substrate.

Basic Abstract Text (2):
Pref. in the Si3N4 dielectric layer the content of Ti, Cr, Cu, In, Sn, or Pt is 0.2 - 10.0, esp. 1.0 - 6.0 at. %, and the content of Sm is 0.3 - 7.5, esp. 1.5 - 5.5 at.%. The thin magnetic film is pref. of an alloy of a rare earth and a transition metal.

Basic Abstract Text (3):
USE/ADVANTAGE - Information is recorded onto and read from the magneto-opt ical memory medium by irradiation of the recording layer with a semiconductor laser beam through the substrate and dielectric layer. The materials have high recording sensitivity, thus allowing high speed recording of data without deterioration in the CN ratio and with high reliability.

Standard Title Terms (1):
MAGNETO OPTICAL DIGITAL DATA STORAGE MEDIUM COMPRISE SUBSTRATE DIELECTRIC LAYER SILICON NITRIDE DOPE TITANIUM CHROMIUM COPPER MAGNETIC LAYER

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 18. Document ID: NL 8901688 A, JP 02126444 A

L2: Entry 18 of 26 File: DWPI Feb 1, 1990

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1990-056451
DERWENT-WEEK: 199008

TITLE: Magneto-optical digital data storage medium - comprising substrate, dielectric layer of zinc sulphide doped with titanium, chromium, copper, etc., and magnetic layer

Basic Abstract Text (1):
Magneto-optical storage medium comprising a substrate; a dielectric layer formed on the substrate, comprising zinc sulphide and at least one element chosen from Ti, Cr, Cu, In, Sn, Pt and Sm, and a thin magnetic layer formed on the dielectric layer with an axis in which easy magnetisation takes place perpendicular to the surface of the substrate.

Basic Abstract Text (2):
Pref. in the ZnS dielectric layer the content of Ti, Cr, Cu, In, Sn, or Pt is 0.2 - 10.0, esp. 1.0 - 6.0 at.%, and the content of Sm is 0.3 - 7.5, esp. 1.5 - 6.0 at. %. The thin magnetic film is pref. of an alloy of a rare earth and a transition metal. USE/ADVANTAGE - Information is recorded onto and read from the magneto-optical memory medium by irradiation of the recording layer with a semiconductor laser beam through the substrate and dielectric layer. The materials have high recording sensitivity, thus allowing high speed recording of data without deterioration in the CN ratio and with high reliability.

Standard Title Terms (1):
MAGNETO OPTICAL DIGITAL DATA STORAGE MEDIUM COMPRISE SUBSTRATE DIELECTRIC LAYER ZINC SULPHIDE DOPE TITANIUM CHROMIUM COPPER MAGNETIC LAYER

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 19. Document ID: NL 8900583 A, DE 3907877 A, DE 3907877 C, JP 02049240 A

L2: Entry 19 of 26 File: DWPI Oct 2, 1989

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1989-306792
DERWENT-WEEK: 198942

TITLE: Magneto=optical recording medium - has magnetic thin film recording layer of rare earth-iron-copper-cobalt alloy

Basic Abstract Text (1):
A magneto-optical recording medium comprising a substrate bearing a magnetic thin film having a compsn. (Rx(Fe1-uCou)1-x)1-yCuy (I), in which R = at least one rare earth element; x = 0.22-0.36; y = 0.1-0.3; and u(1-x)(1-y) = 0.06-0.12.

Basic Abstract Text (2):
Pref. the film of (I) is an amorphous film. Pref. in (I) R = Gd or a rare earth element with an atomic wt. greater than that of Gd such as Tb. A thin dielectric film or a magnetic thin film of R-Fe-Co alloy (II) may be situated between the magnetic thin film of (I) and the substrate. Pref. the layer of (II) is amorphous and has an axis of easy magnetisation perpendicular to the surface of the film. A thin dielectric film may be situated between the magnetic thin film of (II) and the substrate. Pref. in (II) R = Gd or Tb and the alloy contains 15-30% rare earth element and 12-20% Co.

Basic Abstract Text (3):
USE/ADVANTAGE - The magnetic thin films of (I) having an axis of easy magnetisation perpendicular to the surface of the film can be used for thermomagnetic recording of information using a semiconductor laser beam and the recorded information can be read back using the polar Kerr effect. The (I) provide improved recording sensitivity compared to previous materials of this type without deterioration in the CN-ratio upon read out.

Equivalent Abstract Text (1):
A magneto-optical recording material includes a layer carrier and a thin magnetic film on top. The latter has a compsn. with the general formula (Rx(Fe1-uCou)1-x)1-yCuy, where R is a rare earth metal, x = 0.22-0.36, y = 0.1-0.3, and u(1-x)(1-y) = 0.06-0.12.

Equivalent Abstract Text (2):
The thin magnetic film is pref. amorphous and the rare earth metal is pref. Gd or an element of higher atomic weight.

Standard Title Terms (1):
MAGNETO=OPTICAL RECORD MEDIUM MAGNETIC THIN FILM RECORD LAYER RARE EARTH IRON COPPER COBALT ALLOY

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments KWIC | Draw. Desc | Image

☐ 20. Document ID: EP 293231 A, JP 63306599 A, US 4887236 A

L2: Entry 20 of 26 File: DWPI Nov 30, 1988

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1988-339777
DERWENT-WEEK: 198848

TITLE: Non-volatile, radiation resistant, random access memory - has pair of strip conductors, providing connections to flip=flop, magnetically coupled to remanent magnetisation states

Basic Abstract Text (1):
The memory comprises an array of individual semiconductor flip-flop circuits (20) and magnetic

storage elements (30). A write command fed from the write control circuit (36) causes the magnetic storage element to change the polarity of its remanent magnetisation state and magnetic orientations are produced as indicated by the arrows (M36a and M36b) which represent logic conditions '0' and '1'.

Basic Abstract Text (2):
When a read command is fed to the control transistor (28) the flip-flop circuit is switched into one of its two states depending on the magnitude and direction of the magnetising currents (I23a and I23b). These currents result directly from the aforementioned magnetic orientations. The state of the storage device is read out through the flip-flop output connections (31a and 31b).

Basic Abstract Text (3):
ADVANTAGE - Magnetic storage element will be radiation hard since store will be immune to disruption caused by photocurrent flow in semiconductor portions of circuit.

Equivalent Abstract Text (1):
The random-acess memory has several memory cells each including a magnetic storage element in which the magnetic storage element includes a thin film of magnetic material disposed on a semiconductor substrate and having further disposed transistor connected in a flip-flop type of configuration. The magnetic storage element comprises a thin magnetic film that has mutually orthogonal remanent magnetization states used for information storage. A pair of strip conductors used to provide connections to the flip-flop configuration of the transducers are magnetically coupled to the mutually orthogonal remanent magnetization states. By providing the thin film having a pair of mutually orthogonal remanent states used for information storage, a storage cell having a relatively high frequency response is provided. USE/ADVANTAGE - Non-volatile radiation-hard, RAM.

Standard Title Terms (1):
NON VOLATILE RADIATE RESISTANCE RANDOM ACCESS MEMORY PAIR STRIP CONDUCTOR CONNECT FLIP=FLOP MAGNETIC COUPLE REMANENCE MAGNETISE STATE

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Search Results - Record(s) 21 through 26 of 26 returned.

☐ 21. Document ID: JP 63090037 A, US 4819242 A

L2: Entry 21 of 26 File: DWPI Apr 20, 1988

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1988-150294
DERWENT-WEEK: 198822

TITLE: Long life semiconductor laser e.g. for optical disc - has high frequency super position switch which stops and provides super position to driving current NoAbstract Dwg 2/3

Basic Abstract Text (1):
A high frequency oscillation circuit is coupled to a semiconductor laser for superposing as high free frequency current on a driving current for driving the switching laser. A control is coupled to the oscillation circuit for controlling the current so as to stop the superposition of the current on the driving current at predetermined high-output oscillation levels of the laser and to perform the superpositi on at predetermined low-output oscillation levels of the laser.

Basic Abstract Text (2):
The laser is used as a light source of a magneto-optical device in which the magnetisation direction is inverted in accordance withthe information to be recorded by irradiating the perpendicular magnetic film of a recording medium with a laser light and applying a magnetic filed from a magnetic coil to the film in a direction perpendicular to it.

Standard Title Terms (1):
LONG LIFE SEMICONDUCTOR LASER OPTICAL DISC HIGH FREQUENCY SUPER POSITION SWITCH STOP SUPER POSITION DRIVE CURRENT NOABSTRACT

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments KWIC | Draw. Desc | Image

☐ 22. Document ID: DE 3413086 A, DE 3413086 C, GB 2140406 A, GB 2140406 B, JP 59188106 A, JP 93012844 B, US 4562105 A

L2: Entry 22 of 26 File: DWPI Nov 15, 1984

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1984-289616
DERWENT-WEEK: 198447

TITLE: New ferrimagnetic oxide(s) with low Curie temp. - used for magneto=optical recording materials

Basic Abstract Text (4):
A magneto-optical recording material comprises a transparent support, a magnetic film contg. a ferromagnetic oxide of formula (I), and a reflection layer applied onto the magnetic film.

Basic Abstract Text (5):
USE/ADVANTAGE - The recording material is useful for laser beam recording and reproduction of information or data. The oxides have a low Curie temp., improved magneto-optical properties

(including large Faraday angle) and stable good magnetic properties and do not oxidise or corrode, compared with conventional ferromagnetic MeFe12O19 oxides.

Equivalent Abstract Text (1):
Magneto-optical recording medium consists of a substrate supporting a magnetic film layer and a reflection layer, the magnetic layer consisting of at least one ferrimagnetic oxide of formula MeMIxMIIyFe12- ((m/3)x+(n/3)y)O19,

Equivalent Abstract Text (3):
ADVANTAGE - Low enough Curie temp. for recording with semiconductor laser beams, large Faraday angle.

Equivalent Abstract Text (7):
Magneto-optical recording medium with a transparent substrate supporting a perpendicular magnetic-anisotropic magnetic film of ferrimagnetic oxide of compsn.

Equivalent Abstract Text (9):
in which Me is Ba, Sr, and/or Pb, M(I) is Ga and/or Al, M(II) is Bi, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, La, Y, Co, Zn, Ti, Sc, In, Sn,Ca, Cr, Ni, and/or Ge, x is 1-8, y is more than 0 and max. 6, x+y is 1-8, m is ion valence of M(I) and n is ion valence of M(II). There is also a reflection layer on the magnetic film. The reflection layer is pref. Cu, Al, Ag, Au, Pt, TiN or TaN.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 23. Document ID: WO 8402602 A, EP 129605 A

L2: Entry 23 of 26 File: DWPI Jul 5, 1984

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1984-177130
DERWENT-WEEK: 198428

TITLE: Thermomagnetic optical recording method - producing single magnetic domain over all surface and orienting magnetisation in direction perpendicular to plane of film

Basic Abstract Text (1):
The surface of a substrate (1) is provided with a recording film by deposition, that is, with a soft magnetic film (2) which is easily magnetised perpendicular to its plane, and in which recording is effected by magnetic bubbles. A metal or semi-metal film (3) is laminated onto the film (2) by deposition so that it is directly adjacent to it, to form a recording medium (4). Then a bias magnetic field is applied to the magnetizable film (2) of the recording medium (4) so that a single magnetic domain is produced over all the surface. The magnetization is oriented in a direction perpendicular to the plane of the film.

Basic Abstract Text (2):
Laser beam pulses are applied onto the single magnetic domain to form a cylindrical magnetic domain which is magnetized in the direction opposite to the direction of magnetization of the applied bias magnetic field, to record bit data. This arrangement makes it possible to effect recording by a semiconductor laser with an output wavelength which is barely absorbed by the magnetizable film acting as a recording film e.g. of a long wavelength.

Standard Title Terms (1):
THERMOMAGNETIC OPTICAL RECORD METHOD PRODUCE SINGLE MAGNETIC DOMAIN SURFACE ORIENT MAGNETISE DIRECTION PERPENDICULAR PLANE FILM

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 24. Document ID: JP 56074844 A, JP 86031532 B

L2: Entry 24 of 26 File: DWPI Jun 20, 1981

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1981-57723D
DERWENT-WEEK: 198132

TITLE: Magnetic recording medium - with magnetic recording layer composed of thin amorphous magnetic film and heat dissipating layer

Basic Abstract Text (1):
A magnetic recording medium comprises a magnetic recording layer composed of an amorphous magnetic thin film, and a heat dissipation layer formed on the magnetic recording layer.

Basic Abstract Text (2):
The magnetic recording layer is composed of a vertically magnetised film of amorphous RE (rare earth) - TM (transition metal) system alloys. Metals such as Cu, Al, or these alloys, intermetallic cpds., e.g., semiconductors e.g. Si, Ge, etc. are pref. used for the heat dissipation layer.

Basic Abstract Text (3):
When light is applied to the magnetic recording layer to accomplish the reading of information, the heat due to the light is dissipated by the heat dissipation layer, preventing the magnetic recording layer from unwanted heat storage and improving S/N ratio of the magnetic recording medium.

Standard Title Terms (1):
MAGNETIC RECORD MEDIUM MAGNETIC RECORD LAYER COMPOSE THIN AMORPHOUS MAGNETIC FILM HEAT DISSIPATE LAYER

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 25. Document ID: SU 746958 B

L2: Entry 25 of 26 File: DWPI Jul 7, 1980

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1981-D0405D
DERWENT-WEEK: 198114

TITLE: Semiconductor optical data recorder - uses resistive layer Schottky effect, separated heat energy and magnetic film reluctance to measure beam intensity

Standard Title Terms (1):
SEMICONDUCTOR OPTICAL DATA RECORD RESISTOR LAYER SCHOTTKY EFFECT SEPARATE HEAT ENERGY MAGNETIC FILM RELUCTANCE MEASURE BEAM INTENSITY

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 26. Document ID: SU 678520 A

L2: Entry 26 of 26 File: DWPI Aug 5, 1979

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1980-D5462C
DERWENT-WEEK: 198016

TITLE: Reversible photoconductive magneto=optical data recorder - has controlling solenoidal magnet on influence layer of rectangular applications of magnetically hard material to reduce

power consumption

Basic Abstract Text (1):
Known design contains the permanent magnet (1), magnetic film (2), film base (3), insulating layers (4, 11), photosensitive semiconductor layer (5), transparent film electrodes (6, 7) and the supply rail (8). The controlling solenoidal magnet (9) and the layer (10) of rectangular zones of magnetically hard material are new parts added to reduce power consumption.

Basic Abstract Text (2):
Invention relates to data storage,i.e. optical recording devices, and useful for repeated recordings of digital data. An attendant advantage is the greater recording density.

Basic Abstract Text (3):
Initially, the magnet and the applications set up cylindrical magnetic domains (CMD) (bubbles) in the film at one end of the rectangular zones (transfer sites). The magnet field strength is then greater then the coercive force of the transfer sites. Next, the magnet field is reversed in direction and made less than the coercive force of the transfer sites in strength. In recording, this field is added to that of the current in the photosensitive layer due to illumination for magnetic polarity reversal.

Standard Title Terms (1):
REVERSE PHOTOCONDUCTIVE MAGNETO=OPTICAL DATA RECORD CONTROL SOLENOID MAGNET INFLUENCE LAYER RECTANGLE APPLY MAGNETIC HARD MATERIAL REDUCE POWER CONSUME

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 1 of 1 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: JP 58169149 A

L5: Entry 1 of 1 File: JPAB Oct 5, 1983

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 58169149 A
TITLE: PHOTOMASK

Abstract (1):
PURPOSE: To automatically discriminate the kind of a photomask and to enable the rewriting of information, by forming a magnetic film for storing prescribed information on a peripheral part of the surface of a substrate and by forming a patterned film and the magnetic film with the same substance.

Abstract (2):
CONSTITUTION: A metallic film of Cr or the like having a prescribed pattern 2 is formed on the surface of a transparent glass substrate 1, and a magnetic film 3 of a magnetic body such as iron oxide or Co-Cr is formed on a peripheral part of the surface of the substrate 1. Information about kind, lot number, etching conditions, etc. are written in the magnetic film 3 in manufacture, and it is automatically read out with a magnetic head or the like on an automatic processing line. When the mask is used in a stage for lithographing a semiconductor wafer, necessary information on the kind of the mask itself, the lot number of the wafer, etc. is written in the magnetic film 3, and control and application on an automatic processing line are conducted in accordance with the information.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments

KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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Terms	Documents
(semiconductor adj wafer) and (information or data) and (magnetic adj film)	1

Display Format: KWIC Change Format

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 9 of 9 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 20020017138 A1

L4: Entry 1 of 9 File: PGPB Feb 14, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020017138
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020017138 A1

TITLE: Semiconductor sensor chip and method for producing the chip, and semiconductor sensor and package for assembling the sensor

PUBLICATION-DATE: February 14, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Ueyanagi, Katsumichi	Kawasaki-shi		JP	
Nishikawa, Mutsuo	Kawasaki-shi		JP	
Sasaki, Mitsuo	Kawasaki-shi		JP	

US-CL-CURRENT: 73/514.33

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 2. Document ID: US 20020017137 A1

L4: Entry 2 of 9 File: PGPB Feb 14, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020017137
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020017137 A1

TITLE: Semiconductor sensor chip and method for producing the chip, and semiconductor sensor and package for assembling the sensor

PUBLICATION-DATE: February 14, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Ueyanagi, Katsumichi	Kawasaki-shi		JP	
Nishikawa, Mutsuo	Kawasaki-shi		JP	
Sasaki, Mitsuo	Kawasaki-shi		JP	

US-CL-CURRENT: 73/514.33

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 3. Document ID: US 20020015146 A1

L4: Entry 3 of 9 File: PGPB Feb 7, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020015146
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020015146 A1

TITLE: Combined high speed optical profilometer and ellipsometer

PUBLICATION-DATE: February 7, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meeks, Steven W.	Fremont	CA	US	
Kudinar, Rusmin	Fremont	CA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 356/73

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 4. Document ID: US 20020013984 A1

L4: Entry 4 of 9 File: PGPB Feb 7, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020013984
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020013984 A1

TITLE: Abrasive sheet for texturing and method of producing same

PUBLICATION-DATE: February 7, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Makiyama, Norio	Kurashiki-city		JP	
Yamamoto, Munechika	Osaka-city		JP	
Goto, Yukio	Osaka-city		JP	

US-CL-CURRENT: 28/103; 442/347

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 5. Document ID: US 20020011110 A1

L4: Entry 5 of 9 File: PGPB Jan 31, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020011110
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020011110 A1

TITLE: Semiconductor sensor chip and method for producing the chip, and semiconductor sensor and package for assembling the sensor

PUBLICATION-DATE: January 31, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Ueyanagi, Katsumichi	Kawasaki-shi		JP	
Nishikawa, Mutsuo	Kawasaki-shi		JP	
Sasaki, Mitsuo	Kawasaki-shi		JP	

US-CL-CURRENT: 73/514.33; 73/514.16

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments

KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 6. Document ID: US 20020007679 A1

L4: Entry 6 of 9 File: PGPB Jan 24, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020007679
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020007679 A1

TITLE: Semiconductor sensor chip and method for producing the chip, and semiconductor sensor and package for assembling the sensor

PUBLICATION-DATE: January 24, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Ueyanagi, Katsumichi	Kawasaki-shi		JP	
Nishikawa, Mutsuo	Kawasaki-shi		JP	
Sasaki, Mitsuo	Kawasaki-shi		JP	

US-CL-CURRENT: 73/514.33; 73/514.34

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments

KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 7. Document ID: US 20020007678 A1

L4: Entry 7 of 9 File: PGPB Jan 24, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020007678
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020007678 A1

TITLE: Semiconductor sensor chip and method for producing the chip, and semiconductor sensor and package for assembling the sensor

PUBLICATION-DATE: January 24, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Ueyanagi, Katsumichi	Kawasaki-shi		JP	
Nishikawa, Mutsuo	Kawasaki-shi		JP	
Sasaki, Mitsuo	Kawasaki-shi		JP	

US-CL-CURRENT: 73/514.33

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments

KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 8. Document ID: US 20010040450 A1

L4: Entry 8 of 9 File: PGPB Nov 15, 2001

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20010040450
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20010040450 A1

TITLE: Passive solid-state magnetic field sensors and applications therefor

PUBLICATION-DATE: November 15, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Li, Yi-Qun	Tewksbury	MA	US	
O'Handley, Robert C.	Andover	MA	US	
Dionne, Gerald F.	Winchester	MA	US	
Zhang, Chun	Warren	NJ	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 324/260

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 9. Document ID: US 20010029158 A1

L4: Entry 9 of 9 File: PGPB Oct 11, 2001

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20010029158
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20010029158 A1

TITLE: Polishing apparatus and polishing method, and method of manufacturing semiconductor device and method of manufacturing thin film magnetic head

PUBLICATION-DATE: October 11, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Sasaki, Yoshitaka	Tokyo		JP	
Iijima, Atsushi	Tokyo		JP	
Kubota, Toshio	Tokyo		JP	
Horinaka, Takehiro	Tokyo		JP	

US-CL-CURRENT: 451/66; 451/288

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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Terms	Documents
(semiconductor adj wafer) and (information or data) and (magnetic adj film)	9

Display Format: CIT Change Format

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 20 of 28 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 6392749 B1

L3: Entry 1 of 28 File: USPT May 21, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6392749
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6392749 B1

TITLE: High speed optical profilometer for measuring surface height variation

DATE-ISSUED: May 21, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Meeks; Steven W.	Fremont	CA		
Kudinar; Rusmin	Fremont	CA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 356/630

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 2. Document ID: US 6332359 B1

L3: Entry 2 of 28 File: USPT Dec 25, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6332359
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6332359 B1

TITLE: Semiconductor sensor chip and method for producing the chip, and semiconductor sensor and package for assembling the sensor

DATE-ISSUED: December 25, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Ueyanagi; Katsumichi	Kawasaki			JPX
Nishikawa; Mutsuo	Kawasaki			JPX
Sasaki; Mitsuo	Kawasaki			JPX

US-CL-CURRENT: 73/514.33

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 3. Document ID: US 6279406 B1

L3: Entry 3 of 28 File: USPT Aug 28, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6279406
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6279406 B1

TITLE: Passive solid-state magnetic field sensors and applications therefor

DATE-ISSUED: August 28, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Li; Yi-Qun	Tewksbury	MA	01876	
O'Handley; Robert C.	Andover	MA	01810	
Dionne; Gerald F.	Winchester	MA	01890	
Zhang; Chun	Warren	NJ	07059	

US-CL-CURRENT: 73/861.77; 73/861.08

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 4. Document ID: US 6251250 B1

L3: Entry 4 of 28 File: USPT Jun 26, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6251250
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6251250 B1

TITLE: Method of and apparatus for controlling fluid flow and electric fields involved in the electroplating of substantially flat workpieces and the like and more generally controlling fluid flow in the processing of other work piece surfaces as well

DATE-ISSUED: June 26, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Keigler; Arthur	Wellesley	MA	02481	

US-CL-CURRENT: 205/89; 204/224R, 204/230.2, 204/273, 204/275.1, 205/133, 205/148, 205/157, 205/96

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 5. Document ID: US 6117499 A

L3: Entry 5 of 28 File: USPT Sep 12, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6117499
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6117499 A

TITLE: Micro-texture media made by polishing of a selectively irradiated surface

DATE-ISSUED: September 12, 2000

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Wong; Javier	San Francisco	CA		
Lin; Li-Ju Judy	San Jose	CA		
Iams; Douglas Allan	San Jose	CA		
Wong; Hongchuan	Fremont	CA		
Yamashita; Tsutomu Tom	San Jose	CA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 427/599; 427/128, 427/130, 427/131, 427/132

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 6. Document ID: US 6073576 A

L3: Entry 6 of 28 File: USPT Jun 13, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6073576
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6073576 A

TITLE: Substrate edge seal and clamp for low-pressure processing equipment

DATE-ISSUED: June 13, 2000

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Moslehi; Mehrdad M.	Los Altos	CA		
Davis; Cecil J.	Greenville	TX		

US-CL-CURRENT: 118/723E; 118/52, 118/728, 156/285, 156/345.51, 438/618

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 7. Document ID: US 6040198 A

L3: Entry 7 of 28 File: USPT Mar 21, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6040198
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6040198 A

TITLE: Element concentration measuring method and apparatus, and semiconductor device fabrication method and apparatus

DATE-ISSUED: March 21, 2000

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Komiya; Satoshi	Kawasaki			JPX
Awaji; Naoki	Kawasaki			JPX
Kashiwagi; Shunji	Kawasaki			JPX

US-CL-CURRENT: 438/16; 378/45, 378/83

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 8. Document ID: US 5982716 A

L3: Entry 8 of 28 File: USPT Nov 9, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5982716
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5982716 A

TITLE: Magneto-optic recording system employing near field optics

DATE-ISSUED: November 9, 1999

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Kino; Gordon S.	Stanford	CA		
Neuzil; Pavel	Palo Alto	CA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 369/14; 369/13.33

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 9. Document ID: US 5936829 A

L3: Entry 9 of 28 File: USPT Aug 10, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5936829
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5936829 A

TITLE: Thermally conductive chuck for vacuum processor

DATE-ISSUED: August 10, 1999

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Moslehi; Mehrdad M.	Los Altos	CA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 361/234; 279/128

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 10. Document ID: US 5911619 A

L3: Entry 10 of 28 File: USPT Jun 15, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5911619
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5911619 A

TITLE: Apparatus for electrochemical mechanical planarization

DATE-ISSUED: June 15, 1999

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Uzoh; Cyprian Emeka	Hopewell Junction	NY		
Harper; James McKell Edwin	Yorktown Heights	NY		

US-CL-CURRENT: 451/5; 451/287

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 11. Document ID: US 5835227 A

L3: Entry 11 of 28 File: USPT Nov 10, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5835227
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5835227 A

TITLE: Method and apparatus for determining performance characteristics in lithographic tools

DATE-ISSUED: November 10, 1998

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Grodnensky; Ilya	Foster City	CA		
Morita; Etsuya	Dublin	CA		
Suwa; Kyoichi	Tokyo			JPX
Hirukawa; Shigeru	Tokyo			JPX

US-CL-CURRENT: 356/399; 356/625, 356/634

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 12. Document ID: US 5807165 A

L3: Entry 12 of 28 File: USPT Sep 15, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5807165
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5807165 A

TITLE: Method of electrochemical mechanical planarization

DATE-ISSUED: September 15, 1998

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Uzoh; Cyprian Emeka	Hopewell Junction	NY		
Harper; James McKell Edwin	Yorktown Heights	NY		

US-CL-CURRENT: 451/41; 451/286, 451/5, 451/60

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 13. Document ID: US 5689480 A

L3: Entry 13 of 28 File: USPT Nov 18, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5689480
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5689480 A

TITLE: Magneto-optic recording system employing near field optics

DATE-ISSUED: November 18, 1997

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Kino; Gordon S.	Stanford	CA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 369/14; 369/112.23, 369/112.27, 369/13.33

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 14. Document ID: US 5640089 A

L3: Entry 14 of 28 File: USPT Jun 17, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5640089
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5640089 A

TITLE: Method and apparatus for surface roughness detection - using a magnetoresistive element

DATE-ISSUED: June 17, 1997

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Horikawa; Junichi	Yamanashi			JPX
Kawai; Hisao	Yamanashi			JPX

US-CL-CURRENT: 324/212; 324/235, 324/252, 360/75, 73/105

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 15. Document ID: US 5548213 A

L3: Entry 15 of 28 File: USPT Aug 20, 1996

US-PAT-NO: 5548213
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5548213 A

TITLE: Method and system for forming and inspecting an electroconductive film on optical fibers and substrates using eddy current to measure electrical resistance

DATE-ISSUED: August 20, 1996

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Kohmura; Yukio	Chiba			JPX
Ishida; Yoshinori	Ichihara			JPX
Hibino; Takashi	Urawa			JPX

US-CL-CURRENT: 324/232; 324/226, 324/230, 427/9

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 16. Document ID: US 5436448 A

L3: Entry 16 of 28 File: USPT Jul 25, 1995

US-PAT-NO: 5436448
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5436448 A

TITLE: Surface observing apparatus and method

DATE-ISSUED: July 25, 1995

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Hosaka; Sumio	Tokyo			JPX
Kikugawa; Atsushi	Kokubunji			JPX
Honda; Yukio	Fuchu			JPX
Koyanagi; Hajime	Koshigaya			JPX
Hosoki; Shigeyuki	Hachioji			JPX
Hasegawa; Tsuyoshi	Tokyo			JPX

US-CL-CURRENT: 250/306; 250/307, 324/260

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments KWMC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 17. Document ID: US 5288999 A

L3: Entry 17 of 28 File: USPT Feb 22, 1994

US-PAT-NO: 5288999
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5288999 A

TITLE: Manufacturing method including near-field optical microscopic examination of a semiconductor wafer

DATE-ISSUED: February 22, 1994

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Betzig; Robert E.	Chatham	NJ		
Gyorgy; Ernst M.	Madison	NJ		
Trautman; Jay K.	Chatham	NJ		
Wolfe; Raymond	New Providence	NJ		

US-CL-CURRENT: 250/227.26; 359/368, 427/553

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments KWMC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 18. Document ID: US 5288998 A

L3: Entry 18 of 28 File: USPT Feb 22, 1994

US-PAT-NO: 5288998
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5288998 A

TITLE: Manufacturing method including photoresist processing using a near-field optical probe

DATE-ISSUED: February 22, 1994

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Betzig; Robert E.	Chatham	NJ		
Gyorgy; Ernst M.	Madison	NJ		
Trautman; Jay K.	Chatham	NJ		
Wolfe; Raymond	New Providence	NJ		

US-CL-CURRENT: 250/227.26; 427/553, 427/595

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 19. Document ID: US 5288997 A

L3: Entry 19 of 28 File: USPT Feb 22, 1994

US-PAT-NO: 5288997
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5288997 A

TITLE: Manufacturing method, including near-field optical microscopic examination of a magnetic bit pattern

DATE-ISSUED: February 22, 1994

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Betzig; Robert E.	Chatham	NJ		
Gyorgy; Ernst M.	Madison	NJ		
Trautman; Jay K.	Chatham	NJ		
Wolfe; Raymond	New Providence	NJ		

US-CL-CURRENT: 250/227.26; 359/368, 427/553

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 20. Document ID: US 5288996 A

L3: Entry 20 of 28 File: USPT Feb 22, 1994

US-PAT-NO: 5288996
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5288996 A

TITLE: Near-field optical microscopic examination of genetic material

DATE-ISSUED: February 22, 1994

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Betzig; Robert E.	Chatham	NJ		
Gyorgy; Ernst M.	Madison	NJ		
Trautman; Jay K.	Chatham	NJ		
Wolfe; Raymond	New Providence	NJ		

US-CL-CURRENT: 250/227.26; 250/461.1, 359/368, 359/385

Terms	Documents
(semiconductor adj wafer) and (information or data) and (magnetic adj film)	28

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☐ 21. Document ID: US 5286971 A

L3: Entry 21 of 28 File: USPT Feb 15, 1994

US-PAT-NO: 5286971
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5286971 A

TITLE: Data recording using a near field optical probe

DATE-ISSUED: February 15, 1994

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Betzig; Robert E.	Chatham	NJ		
Gyorgy; Ernst M.	Madison	NJ		
Trautman; Jay K.	Chatham	NJ		
Wolfe; Raymond	New Providence	NJ		

US-CL-CURRENT: 250/227.26; 359/368, 359/385, 427/553, 427/595

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 22. Document ID: US 5286970 A

L3: Entry 22 of 28 File: USPT Feb 15, 1994

US-PAT-NO: 5286970
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5286970 A

TITLE: Near field optical microscopic examination of a biological specimen

DATE-ISSUED: February 15, 1994

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Betzig; Robert E.	Chatham	NJ		
Gyorgy; Ernst M.	Madison	NJ		
Trautman; Jay K.	Chatham	NJ		
Wolfe; Raymond	New Providence	NJ		

US-CL-CURRENT: 250/227.26; 359/368, 359/385, 359/894, 436/164

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 23. Document ID: US 5272330 A

L3: Entry 23 of 28 File: USPT Dec 21, 1993

US-PAT-NO: 5272330
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5272330 A

TITLE: Near field scanning optical microscope having a tapered waveguide

DATE-ISSUED: December 21, 1993

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Betzig; Robert E.	Chatham	NJ		
Trautman; Jay K.	Chatham	NJ		

US-CL-CURRENT: 250/216; 250/227.2, 359/368

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments KWIC | Draw. Desc | Image

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☐ 24. Document ID: US 5156909 A

L3: Entry 24 of 28 File: USPT Oct 20, 1992

US-PAT-NO: 5156909
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5156909 A

TITLE: Thick, low-stress films, and coated substrates formed therefrom, and methods for making same

DATE-ISSUED: October 20, 1992

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Henager, Jr.; Charles H.	Kennewick	WA		
Knoll; Robert W.	Menomonee Falls	WI		

US-CL-CURRENT: 428/334; 428/336, 428/688, 428/689, 428/698, 428/704

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments KWIC | Draw. Desc | Image

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☐ 25. Document ID: US 5127362 A

L3: Entry 25 of 28 File: USPT Jul 7, 1992

US-PAT-NO: 5127362
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5127362 A

TITLE: Liquid coating device

DATE-ISSUED: July 7, 1992

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Iwatsu; Haruo	Shichijo			JPX
Sakamoto; Yasuhiro	voth of Kumamoto			JPX
Iwakiri; Junro	voth of Kumamoto			JPX

US-CL-CURRENT: 118/667; 118/52, 118/56, 118/666, 118/712, 427/240

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 26. Document ID: US 5061574 A

L3: Entry 26 of 28 File: USPT Oct 29, 1991

US-PAT-NO: 5061574
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5061574 A

TITLE: Thick, low-stress films, and coated substrates formed therefrom

DATE-ISSUED: October 29, 1991

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Henager, Jr.; Charles H.	Kennewick	WA		
Knoll; Robert W.	Menomonee Falls	WI		

US-CL-CURRENT: 428/620; 204/192.15, 428/336, 428/629, 428/698

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 27. Document ID: US 5057689 A

L3: Entry 27 of 28 File: USPT Oct 15, 1991

US-PAT-NO: 5057689
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5057689 A

TITLE: Scanning electron microscope and a method of displaying cross sectional profiles using the same

DATE-ISSUED: October 15, 1991

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Nomura; Noboru	Kyoto			JPX
Nakagawa; Hideo	Moriguchi			JPX
Koizumi; Taichi	Osaka			JPX
Harafuji; Kenji	Moriguchi			JPX
Okuni; Mitsuhiro	Higashiosaka			JPX
Anazawa; Norimichi	Higashiosaka			JPX

US-CL-CURRENT: 250/310; 250/396ML, 250/442.11

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 28. Document ID: US 4550492 A

L3: Entry 28 of 28 File: USPT Nov 5, 1985

US-PAT-NO: 4550492
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4550492 A

TITLE: Method of manufacturing a multitrack magnetic head

DATE-ISSUED: November 5, 1985

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Lemke; James U.	Del Mar	CA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 29/603.12; 29/603.16, 360/121

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw. Desc | Image

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Terms	Documents
(semiconductor adj wafer) and (information or data) and (magnetic adj film)	28

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